The Government Mission to Cochin China Slam, Java, and Borneo.

We lay before our readers selections from the pert of Mr. Baliester, the United States Envey, appeinted to visit those countries, with the view of opening a commercial intercourse. We gave in the NEW YORK HERALD, on the arrival of Mr. Baliester from his mission, a sketch of his negotiations. But new that the government has taken a decided course of action in reference to Japan, such matter possesses the highest interest, and is keenly appre ciable by the enterprising spirit of the age, and we therefore go more largely into details. country, from its position and influence, must reserve to itself the civilizing this district of Asia

and the benefits of its commerce.

Mr. Baliester received his instructions from Mr. Secretary Clayton, in August, 1849, and in accordance with them he immediately embarked for Liv erpeol, and took the Mediterranean route, and ar wed at Hong Kong in November, but owing a some delay on the part of the naval commander, dinot embark in the flag-ship Plymouth until the 21-February; and anchored in the bay of Turong, near the capital of Cochin China, on the 25th of the same month. Mr. Baliester then proceeds the the same month. Mr. Baliester then proceeds to detail the course of his mission and its results:

A few hours after the ship's arrival in the bay

A few hours after the ship's arrival in the bay two Cochin China officers of interior rank came on board to inquire the object of her coming. Having foreseen this, I had prepared in English a communication, which Mr. Dean had translated in Chinese, which stated the friendly object of my visit, and which having attentively read, they declined receiving, and could not be persuaded to take on shore to their superiors. But they promised they would faithfully communicate its imports, for they said they were forbidden to take charge of any papers from foreigners; and they left the ship. Of the morning following, I was visited by another officer of higher rank, to whem, after he had inquired the object of our ceming, the paper of the officer of higher rank, to whom, after he had in-quired the object of our coming, the paper of the day before was presented, with a request to convey it to the chief officer in command over the province. But all my efforts were in vain, though he province to make known its contents, saying that "what the eye hath seen the mouth will faithfully report;" and then be left us.

No further communication was held with the shore. Indeed, not the smallest market-beet ever

No further communication was held with the shere. Indeed, not the smallest market-boat ever came to the Plymouth, until the 1st of March, when two boats, with an officer of higher rank, with a native interpreter, who spoke a little English and the Malay language finently, visited the ship. The other officers who had previously visited us, were also present. I presented the Chinese translation of my communication to the chief efficer, and I explained in Malay, through the native interpreter, my desire to see the governor of the interpreter, my desire to see the governor of the province about presenting the letter I had in charge for the King, from the President, which letter, and for the King, from the President, which letter, and its translation in Chinese, I took care to show them. On seeing the letter enclosed in a sandalwood box, which Dr. Parker had had manufactured in Canton, in strict accordance with the etiquette of Pekin, the chief officer took his leave, promising that in three or four days a great man would attend me from Hue. The demeanor of the whole party was courteous and polite, but very cautious, for they said that they had been deceived by foreigners in ships of war, who came and were received as friends, but who committed acts of hostility on them, destroying their ships and killing their people by hundreds. undreds.

In an excursion which I made to the principal

In an excursion which I made to the principal town near our anchorage, on expressing my sarprise to the local authorities who accompanied me in my walk, at finding a place, famous even to a recent time for its great commerce, reduced now to none whatever, it was replied to me that the governor had eased to encourage the industry of the country, by withholding the advances formerly given to the cultivators of the soil and to the copper miners; that the King would not allow of any foreign trade; and that he had caused the ships which had escaped destruction to be taken into the river on

trade; and that he had caused the ships which had escaped destruction to be taken into the river on which the city of Pue is placed.

The translation of the President's letter was read aloud. They objected, in the first place, to the name given to their country, and in the second place, to the closing remarks of the President, which they construed into a threat to their King. In reply, I observed, that as they held no regular diplomatic intercourse with western nations, and gave them no notice of the accession of their kings or of their titles, it could not justly be thought extraordinary if Europeans fell into errors about such matters, which were known only to themselves. That, in the second place, what they considered as a threat was not their King, that if, after having received his letter of friendship and conciliation, disavowing any act of hostility by an officer of the United States against his kingdom, and offering to make amends, on being satisfied of the truth of the complaint, he should persist in harboring enmity, and to execute his own threat to avenge himself upon such Americans as fell in his power, then the President would feel himself obliged to send armes ships to Anam, to demand satisfactory explanations of such revengeful feelings. Night having come on, the conference was suspended until the next morning, when I returned to the shore, and it was renewed, and, as usual, terminated in nothing it was renewed, and, as usual, terminated in nothing definite, as they had to return to Hué with the

President's letter, done in Chinese.

On the morning of the 13th, an officer came off from the town to inform me that the Governor of the province of Kwangnam had arrived, and that he invited me to meet him on shore.

rovince of Kwangman had arrived, and that he invited me to meet him on shore.

To his inquiry about the object of my coming to
Cochin China, I replied that I was the bearer of a
letter, to which I pointed, from the President of the
United States to his Majesty the King of Anam,
which, as instructed, I was anxious to deliver. He
said that the letter could not be received, because
it referred to the killing of Cochin Chinese by the it referred to the killing of Cochin Chinese by the trew of an American vessel of war, which was no true, as the records of the country had bee searched, and no record of the kind could be found. that the King knew the contents of the letter and there was no need of having the letter itself de-livered—that the King was the proper judge of what be ought to do.

To these observations I replied, and made nume

To these observations I replied, and made numerous attempts to prevail on him to allow the President's letter to take its proper course; saying that to deny the killing and wounding of people by the grew of the United States ship Constitution, after the formal complaints the former king had made through me, at Singapore, to my government, I could not help considering but as a mere pretext on their part to get rid of the responsibility which would weigh heavily on their government, should they, after a formal receipt of the letter, commit any hostile act on the persons or property of citizens of the United States. That it was unusual in subjects or citizens of countries to stop written communications from one sovereign to another, or from the chief of one nation to another one, and that so uncourteous one nation to another one, and that so uncourteous an act could not fail to be highly effensive to the President of the United States, who had been at

an act could not fail to be highly effensive to the President of the United States, who had been at great pains and put to great expense to send me here on a mission of peace.

After three hours conference, during which time he was polite and ceurteous, having intimated to me his determination to leave Farong immediately, I was forced to renounce any further attempts at negotiation. Having remained at the anchorage until the morning of the 16th of March, in hopes of receiving some favorable communication, whereby negotiations might be re-opened, and receiving none, the Plymouth left the harbor.

The course of the Plymouth being altered to west, the wind and current became tavorable to as, and in a few days the slipp on the 24th of March, anchored off the bar of the river on which the city of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is built.

On the 25th, the Plymouth was vielted by a Siamese officer of inferior rank, some by the commander of the fort at the entrance of the river, to inquire who we were, and our business.

The Siamese having completed their arrangements to convey the embassy, with the outward show usual among them in important ceremonies, a fleet of state barges, highly decorated with flags, banners, and gilding, and manned with full comes dressed in a showy manner, typether with a schooner, came out of the river on the 2d of April, and anchored alongside of the Plymouth. The officer in command came to board, and informed me, through an interpreter, an American, that they would be roady to receive me and the persons whe were to accompany me en the marning fellowing, and to convey us to Bangkok.

an American, that they would be ready to receive me and the persons whe were to accompany me en the morning fellowing, and to envey us to Bangkok. Carly on the morning of the 3d I left the Plymouth, accompanied by my secretary. Mr. Dean, the Rev. Mr. M. Attoon, and my servant.

Great was the disappointment shown by the Sinmese officers, because, on the present occasion, as on former ones, the foreign envoy was not accompanied by the commander of the ship, his officers, and a guard of marines. And this they considered as an effensive mark of inattentien to the King and the country; and hence the origin of the inattention effensive mark of inattention to the King and the country; and hence the origin of the inattention shown to me at the first port I stopped at, where the commander of it, the son of the Phra Khlan, or prime minister, came to receive me, and, on finding me so inadequately attended, left me to be looked after by some persons of inferior rank, whilst he himself moved off through the crowd of spectators, which our coming up the river, and the firing of guns, had assembled at the landing place to see the expected pageant. At the second port, about midway between the mouth of the river and the capital, where preparations had been made on a large scale to receive the embassy, I was informed that the commanding officer or governor of the place was commanding officer or governor of the place was taken suddenly ill, and I was attended by mon of lew rank, who sented me on the second platform of the building I was in, thereby intimating to the crowd that I was a person of inferior rank for, in that combry, effacers or high rank occupy the opper platform

of the floor; those of inferior rank, the second platform; and, finally, the third or lowest part of the floor is resorted to by persons of low rank. It was only after I returned to my barge that I was made aware of this rule of etiquette, and, consequently, of the affront put upon me, which probably was dietated by the prime minister's son, whe, on leaving me, as I stated, at the Fna Knam, preceded me in his own barge up the river. Not only was I denied the support of the commedore himself, or officers, or marines, but I was even denied the services of one of the boys of the ship, as a writer or copyist, by Commodore Voornees.

Various reports reached me of the obstacles which would be thrown in the way of being presented to the King to deliver the Fresident's letter, and at negotiation, by the nobles or principal officers of the kingdom, who, together with their immediate relatives, are the holders of the farms, into which the sugar and other products of the country are parached out and who are likewise the connext of the

kingdom, who, together with their immediate relatives, are the holders of the farms, into which the sugar and other products of the country are parcelled cut, and who are likewise the owners of the whole shipping of the country, and who exercise a monopoly of its exports and imports, in defiance of treaty stipulations with us. On that day I met, for the first time, the high authorities of the country at the residence of the acting prime munister, in the absence of the premier himself to a distant province. There was a large assemblage of public functionaries in a large hall, placed according to their respective ranks. Two were seated cross-legged, according to the Aslatic fashion; but all the others, as well as the crowd outside of the building, which was an open one, laid prestrate on their faces. After the experience I had had of the position they were disposed to assign to me, I had taken care to stipulate that European chairs should be provided for myself, my secretary, and three American missionaries, who accompanied me as interpreters. After replying to various inquiries about my visit to Slam—where I came from, and such other questions—I handed to the principal person a paper of similar import to the one delivered on the day of my arrival; upon realing which, he stated various objections to the manner in which the President's letter was done up; that the envelope was not like the one brought by Mr. Puberts; that the seal was not like the other, nor the colored tape under the sealing-wax; that the letter must be opened and read before they could say if it was proper to present it to the King; that, as to a new treaty, or altering the old one, there was no need of it, as it was a very good one, for Mr. Roberts made it himself; that American ships could come here if they pleased, but they did not choose to come.

to come.

To these objections I replied, that I knew nothing as to the manner in which Mr. Roberts's letter to the King was done up, as the Europeans had fashions about that as about other things; that the as to the manner in which Mr. Roberts's letter to the King was done up, as the Europeans had fashions about that as about other things; that the letter which was before me was a friendly letter from the chief of my country to the chief of theirs, and was signed by him; that out of great consideration to their King, it was put in a handsome sandal-wood box, with silver hinges, a lock and key, after the fashion of the court of Pekin; that as to opening the letter and reading it, that would be an offence, as letters written by one sovereign to another sovereign were considered sacred, and no one but the sovereign himself to whom it was addressed had a right to open or read it; nor could they, without great offence to their King and to my President, stop or prevent me from carrying and delivering the letter as I was directed; that as to a new treaty, or altering the old one, there was great need of it, for when Mr. Roberts negotiated it, the products of the country were not farmed out, as they had been since 1840. Before that time American vessels came here and purchased sugar, which was the principal production of Siam, of anybody who had it for sale at the lowest price; but that now, by the new regulations, sugar must be purchased of one person only, and at his own price, which price being higher than they could give, they had been obliged to turn away from Siam for several years past.

After a discussion which insted about three

and at his own price, which price being higher than they could give, they had been obliged to turn away from Siam for several years past.

After a discussion which lasted about three hours, of which the above is the substance, I asked the presiding officer (for all the others took no audible part in the conversation) to give me a definite reply to my request to be permitted to deliver the President's letter. Instead of doing as I requested, he began, as before, to object to the manner in which it was done up: and further, that he did not know its contents, aithough he had been furnishedwith a translation of it many days before.

After consulting with my American friends, as to the expediency of a longer prolongation of the conference, as they agreed with me that no good was likely to come out of it, I rose from my chair, and, through my principal interpreter, I stated to them my deep regret at the course pursued by them—that of stopping the delivery of the letter I had been charged with by the President of my country to their king, which I thought was taking upon themselves a responsibility which could not fail to fall heavily upon them, as it was an indignity of a very serious character to the President, and an insult to the whele American people; and on him, and on those who acted in concert with him, must lie the responsibility of what might hereafter result from such a great affront. After which, I bowed and retired.

On the 19th, I received a communication of the same date from his Excellency Phya Siplat, in reply to mine, in which, reference is made to the

On the 19th, I received a communication of the same date from his Execilency Phya Sipipat, in reply to mine, in which, reference is made to the treaty negotiated by Mr. Roberts, and to the unsuccessful attempt of the commander of the American bark Stag to procure a cargo of sugar in 1840, which I had brought to his notice as a proof of the existence of a farm monoply, and which he attributes to other causes. He then inquires who my informants were with regard to the establishment of farms? Siamose ships deriving the benefits therefor and thereby acting injuriously to the trade of the United States? that it would be emburrassing to enter into further international negotiation with me, because, in the first place, having met together. me, because, in the first place, having met togethe me, because, in the first place, having met together in a friendly manner, I evinced anger, which prevented any further amicable conversation, by stating it a waste of time; that I handed a paper for perusal, which was about delivering a letter to the King, contarry to the custom of Siam, which requires that the contents of the letter should be understood before the envoy can be presented to the King; that I became angry, rose up, behaved unbecomingly and dictatorially in the hall of assembly and reception; that this was very different from other envoys who have arrived there to carry out negotiations. &c.

and reception; that this was very different from other envoys who have arrived there to carry out negotiations, &c.

Mr. Baliester details the evasions and misrepresentations by Phya Sipipat, and he left Bangkok on the 22d, attended by Siamade efficers.

He observes:—As regards the trade of Siam, at the time of my visit, it was reduced to a very low condition in consequence of the firm system; for the very low price given to the Chinese cultivators of the sugar being below the cost of production, these industrious people, the principal cultivators in Siam, had, for the greater part, abandoned their fields; and, in place of crops of two hundred and forty thousand piculs, or thirty-two millions of pounds weight, as before the year 1840, when this system commenced, that of 1850 was supposed, by competent residents, not to exceed eighty thousand piculs, or about ten and a half millions of pounds. The arrival of foreign ships had ceased altogether during the five previous years, whilst their own shipping, trading exclusively to Chim, the straits of Malacca, and the Island of Java, had increased to five thousand tons; and this was more than could be employed for the exportation of rice, which might be grown to any extent in that fertile land, is wholly prohibited. On the 21st of May, the Plymouth arrived off the river of Sarawak, on the Southwestern side of Borneo, the Rajarnte of his Highness Sir James Brooke, whom I found absent on account of ill health; but the officers in charge of the government expressed their gratitude at receiving so flattering a mark of attention from the President of the United States, and their belief that the rajah will very readily enter into a convention of friendship and trade with us, on a liberal footing. Subsequently, in correspondence with his Highness Rajah Brooke, we agreed on the terms of the

of friendship and trade with us, on a liberal footing. Subsequently, in correspondence with his Highness Rajah Brooko, we agreed on the terms of the treaty which I perfected with his Highness the Sultan of Bruni, as the basis of a convention which the voyage which the rajah was forced to make to Europe for the recovery of his health prevented being fluished, but which, at no distant day, he will come to complete in this country, according to a letter which I have recently received from him. Under the raild and equitable government of the rajah, an active native population is fast assembling there, devoting themselves to agriculture and trade, and other peaceful pursuits, in place of the roving and piratical lives they so recently led on shore and on the sea; and the trade of that place is greatly on the increase.

he increase. Sailing from Sarawak on the 28th, the Plymouth anchored off the British island of Labuan, on the 7th of May. Sir James Brooke, the governor of the island, being absent from Borneo, I found on landing that he had requested those in charge of the government to give me every aid and assistance in my negotiations with the Sultan of Bruni, or Borneo graper, whose domains are the support of the sultangent of the sultangen my negotiations with the Sultan of Bruni, or Borneo proper, whose dominations extend over a very considerable part of that vast island, the capital of which is Bruni, lying up a broad and deep river, about thirty miles inland. Having obtained a Malay writer, I left the Plymouth, as at Sarawak, in one of her beats Intelligence of my coming having been received, I was met by numerous barges, containing officers of high rank, who manifested great joy at the honor done to their country by the President, in sending an envoy to their Sultan.

Arrangemente having been made for a reyal reception, on the day following my arrival, I was led, together with the gentlemen who accompanied me, to the great hall of reception, on entering which, a salute was fired. I found the Sultan and the principal officers of state assembled, and to whom I was

salute was fired. I found the Sultan and the principal officers of state assembled, and to whom I was formally presented. On presenting to the Sultan the President's letter, and on his breaking the seal, another salute was fired, in acknowledgment of the great honor conferred on him. I then took occasion to explain to his Highness, that the object of my mission was one of friendship and peace, and an endeavor on the part of my government, to enter into close, friendly, and commercial relations with his States, now that, happily, the pirates and freebooters who for years had interrupted commerce in the neighboring seas, had been extirpated or put down. And with this friendly object, I was instructed to invite

him to enter into negotiations, which I hoped would terminate in a convention of friendship and commerce, mutually advantageous to the two countries.

The Sultan immediately replied, that as he felt the advantages of friendship and trade with the United States, he was perfoculy ready to appoint one or more of his ministers to negotiate with me, and he hoped to a good purpose.

Accordingly, on the same day, after the audience, I was called upon by Prince Makota, one of the most calightened officers of the court, who brought me a letter from the Sultan to the effect, that he had the proper authority delegated to him to treat with me. For greater personal convenience, we agreed to go to Labuan, where, after conferences for two or three days, the articles of a convention were agreed upon. These stipulations provide for a mutual free trade, free ports, and the establishment and rights of consuls.

These stipulations provide for a mutual rectiface, free ports, and the establishment and rights of consuls.

From the Sultan's dominions, which formerly included Sarawak, large quantities of papper, rise, wax, sago, ratans, dye-woods, antimony ore, and other products of the country, were obtained by native craft and foreign ships, for exportation. But of late years, the commerce of that vast and fertile island, having been interrupted by pirates, who succeeded in enlisting its principal chiefs in the same rainous course; the agriculture of the country became entirely neglected and fell off, together with its commerce. But the recent successful efforts of European powers, having restored security to navigation in the Malayan seas, the agriculture and trade of Borneo is again reviving, and promises, at no distant day, to yield large supples of the articles already named; and also of those valuable products, guita percha and India rubber, which may be had cheap, and to any extent, from the virgin forests of that favored land; whilst, at the same time, the increasing laboring population, with increasing wealth, will become great customers for our cotton manufactures, which are greatly exteemed in the country, as also for other articles of American industry. Borneo possesses, likewise, inexhaustible supplies of fossil-coal of the very best kind.

country, as also for other articles of American industry. Borneo possesses, likewise, inexhaustible supplies of fossil-coal of the very best kind.

Whilst in the discharge of my late duties in the East, but more particularly in Java, I applied myself likewise to obtain the most reliable information on Japan, from persons having recently occupied official situations in that country, the result of which was to impress me with the belief that any attempt at negotiation with that jealous and isolated people, for a friendly intercourse by any one of the nations was to impress me with the belief that any attempt at negotiation with that jealous and isolated people, for a friendly intercourse by any one of the nations of the West, alone, would be likely to prove unsuccessful, not improbably through the intrigues of agents of other powers, who would represent such object to be grasping and selfish, and dangerous to them. But, on the other hand, I was led to believe that a combined and joint demonstration by the three principal maritime nations of the West, viz: the United States, England, and France, would present an unmistakable intimation to Japan, that the day had arrived when she must enter into the great family of nations, and cease her hostile course towards shipwrecked and other Europeans, who may chance to be found on her territory, and no longer doom them to close imprisonment or confinement in iron cages, and otherwise torture them to death; but that hereafter they must be received and treated in a friendly manner, so long as they demean themselve; in accordance with the laws and customs of the country; and to invite them to open their ports for the purpose of trade.

Our newly acquired possessions in the Pacific over

the country; and to invite them to open their ports for the purpose of trade.

Our newly acquired possessions in the Pacific open a great present and future trade with China and India, in following which, the islands of Japan lay in the direct track, and nothing would seem more appropriate and becoming than that the United States should take the initiative in moving the great commercial nations of the West, all of whom are interested in removing obstacles and embarrassments from navigation, to join her in removing this last remaining barrier. maining barrier.

About the time of my leaving the East, the King

About the time of my leaving the East, the King of Siam died, and he was succeeded by his two brothers, as joint kings. As both of them have had intimate intercourse, for many years, with Americans residing in Bangkok, from whom they have obtained a familiar knowledge of our language, I most respectfully suggest to you the expediency of making a new attempt to enforce our treaty with them, or remodel it for one which would admit a consul, or other agent of the United States, having authority to hold official communications with the king, restore the trade, as regards Americans, to its condition as at the time of Mr. Roberts's treaty, and granting permission to the citizens of the United States to enter into, reside with their merchandise and trade in Siam, and to acquire and hold property and trade in Siam, and to acquire and hold property of every kind, without the interference of Siames

Since then the new government have thrown Siam open to the English and Americans, by special proclamation issued in January of this year.

The Law Suitamong the Rapplies.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, 12th inst.]

A very singular suit in chancery has just been decided, in Pittsburg, by Judges Grier and Irwin, of the United States Circuit Court, which arose out of the peauliar relations which the members of that religious association, at Harmony, called the "Economites," bear to the society. Joshua Nachtrieb filed a bill in coulty, (in 1849) against the trustees of the society, originally founded by Frederick Rapp. The complanant joined the society in 1849, and remained this June, briff, when he was excluded. The only offence charged against him was holding a low minutes' conversation with some of his friends out of the society, who were anxious for some information as to the result of certain claims which they had made on the Harmony Society. During the life of Rapp, "the laws and regulations" consisted merely in his orders—he was prophet, priest and king to his people, with absolute control, it would seem, here and hereafter—as he alleged that disobedience to his orders would lead to a rather memorarable residence in "muzerer". prophet, priest and king to his people, with absolate control, it would seem, here and hereafter—as he alleged that disobedience to his orders would lead to a rather uncomfortable residence in "purgatory" for some millions of years. The agreements estoped a member, voluntarily withdrawing, from claiming a share of the property—but contained no enumeration of offences, by which a member should forfeit his interest in the common property, and pointed out no tribunal which had power of expulsion or forfeiture of title to property. The question at issue was whether Nachtrieb's withdrawal was voluntary. He had signed a receipt for \$290, received from Rapp, to that effect, but the court thought that was no evidence of voluntary withdrawal, for if there was no evidence of physical, there was an evident spiritual compatision, "which would leave as little choice to the party as the rack or the inquisition," and it was proved that he went from the society by Rapp's orders. The court decided, therefore, that complainant was expelled for no offence against any rule or law of the society, and that he was therefore entitled to a decree in his favor. "Whether he is entitled to his equal share of the whole property, as it then stood, to a share of the profits while he was a member—or only to compensation for his labor during the time he remained as a member of the time he was a member—or only to compensation for his labor during the time he remained as a member of the profits while he was a member—or only to compensation for his labor during the time he remained as a member, are questions reserved for the present." Witness estimate the property as high as several millions—complain aut claims \$60.000, and alleges the property to have been worth \$2.000,000 at the time they expelled him, in 1846. The court ordered that the case be referred to a commissioner and master, to take see him, in 1846. The court ordered that the case be referred to a commissioner and master, to take account of the value of the estate of the Harmony Society, as it was held on the 16th day of June, 1846, sho, in the year 1819; the number of persons in each of those years entitled to community of property, and also what would be a fair compensation for the labor of the complainant for twenty-seven years; deducting money paid, and other property taken by him at the time of his expulsion.

Marine Affairs.

Marine Affairs.

Launcher—At Holmes' Hole. 30th uit.. by Mr. Cannon. schooner Gelden Gate, of 100 toos, built for Thomas Bradley. Esq. The keel of another vessel is to be laid in the name yard in a few weeks, making the ninth vessel built at that place within a short period.

At Dartmouth, 10th inst.. by Mears. Matthews. Meshow & Co.. bark Geo. & Mary. 105 tons, to be employed in the Atlantic whale fishery, under command of Captain Manchester. The G. & M. is owned by Mr. R. Macomber and others of Westport.

In Newburyport, 10th inst., by Messra, Currier & Townsend. bark. —, 375 tons, owned by Messra, Richmond & Wood. New Bedford, to be employed in the whale fishery, under command of Captain Lakeman, late of the Alto, of New Bedford. She is raid to be a superior vessel, of fine model and finish.

The fine clipper bark Flash, 344 tons, built by Mr. Joseph Coffin, of Newburyport, has been sold to Messrs. P. Hargous & Co., of New York, for \$16,000. She is designed for a packet between New York and Vera Cruz.

The Turf.

METAIRIE Course, April 6-Second Race .- Purse \$200 MINTAIN'E COURSE, April 6—Second Race.—Purse \$1 nile heats:—

E. J. Ingoldsby's (Mr. Towles's) ch. h. Thunderbolt, by Thornhill, dam by Leviathan—5 years old...

L. Bingaman's ch. f. Naney Perkins, by Glencoe, dam Martha Washington—3 years old... dam Martha Washington—3 years old.

8. M. Westmore's (J. Campbell's) ch. g. Andy Rogers by Wagner. dam Saliy Bertrand—3 years old.

T. J. Well's g. f. full sister to Rigadoon—3 years old.

old... D. F. Kenner's (J. Hughes's) b. c. Mahomet, by Sc vereign, dam Flight—3 years old.

R. A. Porter's (D. W. Austin's) g. g. Argo, by Othelio, dam by Eclipse—6 years old.

Time, 1:48%—1:49%

—N. Orleans Pic. April 6.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF DROPSY .- It is author A REMARKABLE CASE OF DROPSY.—It is authentically stated that Mrs. N. B. Fairbanks, of Sterling, Mass., has been afflicted with dropsy about five and a half years, and has in that time had 397½ pounds of water taken from her cheet by the tapping operation, which she has had performed nineteen times. Mrs. F. is 40 years of age, of slight frame, and her weight, when in general good health, never exceeded 110 pounds. Some years since she buried a sister, and last week a sen, both of whom died of dropsy.

The Explorion on Board the Steamboat Glencoo at St. Louis-Great Loss of Life

The following particulars of the late terrible steamboat explosion at St. Louis, are extracted from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 5th instant:—

the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 5th instant:—

The steamer Glencoe, Capt. John Lee, from Now Orleans, with a heavy cargo and a large number of passengers, reached St. Louis between seven and eight o clock, on Saturday night, the 3d inst., and whilst attempting to effect a landing near the foot of Chestnut street, blew up with dreadful report, scattering the entire forward part and upper works of the boat to the four winds of heaven, and dealing death and destruction to surrounding objects. The steamers Georgia, Cataract, Western World, Aleck Scott, and one or two others were lying at this part of the levee, and the Glencoe was endeavoring to effect a landing under the stern of the Georgia, with the Cataract on her larboard bow, when three, perhaps all of her boilers exploded with a deafening crash, rendering the forward part of the boat a frightful wreck, greatly injuring the Georgia, almost entirely demolishing the cabin of the Cataract, and hurling between forty and sixty human beings into eternity.

The explosion was indeed terrifice and was directed.

frightful wreck, greatly injuring the Georgia, almost entirely demolishing the cabin of the Cataract, and hurling between forty and sixty human beings into eternity.

The explosion was indeed terrific, and was distinctly heard, even to the suburbs of the city, and for several squares around the shock was sensibly felt. Heavy timbers, fragments of the boilers, machinery, chimneys, upper works of the boat, and human beings were hurled with fearful vielence many feet in the air, and fell upon the surrounding boats and adjacent parts of the levee, and as far back as Commercial street. At the time of the Glencoe's landing, a large number of citizens, hotel and steamboat runners, cabmen, and others, were, as usual upon the arrival of a boat, hurrying aboard, and the forecastle and boiler deck were crowded with these, as well as the passengers belonging to the boat.

The shock of the explosion drove the ill-fated steamer fairly out in the stream, and almostly instantly after, she eaught fire from the furnaces, and commenced floating down, presenting the most horrible spectacle we ever beheld. The entire forward part of the boat, from the wheel-house nearly down to her water line, was gone, and the after-part, one mass of timber, freight, and human beings, heaped together in wild confusion. The flames burnt fiercely, and rapidly spread to all parts of the boat. From shore, men, women, and children were seen running from one part of the burning steamer to another, in hope of escaping the dreadful death that threatened them, and the bodies of several piled among the timbers, some only wounded, writhing in agony, and crying for assistance, were plainly descried. These, as well as all others, badly wounded, or killed outright, and left on the ill-fated boat, were devoured by the flames. As the Glencoe continued to drift down, a number of persons on board threw themselves into the water, several of whem reached shore, whilst quite a number of others in the stern managed to get into the steamer's yawl, and were saved. Severa Returning from the burning wreck of the Glencoe

Returning from the burning wreck of the Glencoe, the scene on the levee, where the explosion occurred, beggars description. We have neither time nor space, much less inclination, to enter into all the horrible details of this heartrending calamity. Some twelve or thirteen bodies and parts of bodies had been picked up on the levee and adjacent boats, and taken to the office of the board of health, on Chestnut street, and all the scriously wounded sent to the hospital. Many others, who were less injured, were running about on the levee, their faces to the hospital. Many others, who were less injured, were running about on the levee, their faces blackened, and clothes wet and tattered, crying for help. Five dead bodies were taken from the Cataract, all of which were blown from the Glencoe. These consisted of one woman, supposed to be Mrs. Schenile, a deck passenger, who embarked with her family at Memphis; Captain Lee's little son, aged ten years; one man, and one boy and a girl, neither of whom were identified. With one exception, the bodies taken from the Cataract were dreadfully mangled, the limbs in some instances being torn from the trunk, heads mashed, and so horribly mutilated as to defy recognition only from the garments. The woman mentioned was found stretched across a marble top table, nearly every bone in her body broken, and her limbs so mangled as to barely hang together. The body of Mr. John Denny, 1stelerk of the Glencoe, was found on the haricane roof of the Western Wardl, slightly mutilated but early of the Giencoe, was found on the huricane roof of the Western World, slightly mutilated, but quite dead. The body of a little girl, with the legs dead. The body of a little girl, with the legs blown off, was recovered from the water's edge, and the leg of a man, severed at the thigh, with a portion of the pants and drawers, and a fine calf skin boot on, was picked up near the sidewalk, and taken to the board of health office. It was recegnized yesterday morning as a portion of the body of William Brennan, one of the assistant engineers, and part owner of the boat. Of the eleven bodies and parts of bodies taken to the board Denny, first clerk of the beat; John Curtis Lee, son of the captain, aged ten years; John Grey, passenger, aged about twelve years, who came on board at Memphis; Edward McCarty, hack-driver; Mrs. Schenile, passenger; William Brennan, assistant engineer; and the remaining five, one woman, two girls, one man, and one boy, not identified.

Of those sent to the hospital—thirteen in number—Henry Balear, pilot of the Glencoe, and one lady, deek passenger, name unknown, died during the night, and many of the others cannot possibly survive.

survive.

Capt. Lee, his lady, and one child, left the boat

Capt. Lee, his lady, and one child, left the boat a few moments before the explosion, and thus fortunately escaped almost certain destruction.

Below we append a list of the killed, as far as ascertained up to a late hour last night:—
KILLED.—John Denny, first clerk of the boat; Henry Balsar, pilot, died at the hospital; John C. Lee, son of the captain, aged 10 years; Edward McCarty, hack driver, of this city; Mrs. Schenile, or Shriel, deck passenger, from Memphis; John Grey, aged 12 years, embarked at Memphis, peddler by profession; William Brennan, assistant engineer and part owner of the boat, leg only found; one man, one boy, two girls, and three women, all passengers. neer and part owner of the boat, leg only found; one man, one boy, two girls, and three women, all passengers—inquests held, but bodies not identified; George W. Rolfe, runner at the American hotel, taken to the hospital and died yesterday noon. David Cree died last evening, at the hospital, and one woman, name not known.

Missing.—The number and names of the missing

Missing.—The number and names of the missing it is impossible to arrive at. The following are all the names we have ascertained:—George Reeder and James Wile, runners at the Virginia hotel; Michael Arnant, cab or hack driver.

WUNDED.—Sixteen of the following persons were picked up at and about the levee, and taken to the Sisters' Hospital on the night of the explosion, and the two others yesterday morning. Six others were taken to their residences. Four of those taken to the hospital have since died, and appear among the killed above.

Taken to the Hospital.—Henry Balsar, pilot. dead: George W. Rolfe, hotel runner, dead: David dead: George W. Rolfe, hotel runner, dead: David

killed above.

TAREN TO THE HOSPITAL.—Henry Balsar, pilot. dead; George W. Rolfe, hotel runner, dead; David Cree, Ireland; a woman, unknown, passenger on the Glencoe, dead; Wm. Callahan, fireman, dangerously wounded; Jesse H. Harrington, right thigh and wrist fractured; Samuel Sleigh, badly injured, and not expected to recover; Thomas Carroll, badly hurt; Frederick W. Burlog, seriously wounded; Thomas Donahoe, badly hurt, not expected to recover; John Graham, slightly injured; Patrick McLaughlin, of New York, seriously scalded; Dan'l B. Henman, of Gibson co., Ill.; James McLean, of Ohio, scalded, little hope of recovery; Michael Dunn, badly injured and scaided; Sarah Matthews, badly injured, with no hopes of recovery; W. B. Cartwright, case almost hopeless; Wm. Brethwad, very seriously scalded and mangled—had on his person nineteen hundred and odd dollars—no hope of recovery; Gec. Buchan, engineer, slightly injured; John Ryan, engineer, thigh broken; — McLane, barkeeper, slightly injured; Mr. Staddiford, of Ohio, only slightly hurt; Francis Caferata, hotel runner, slightly injured; Thomas Foley, assistant engineer, slightly scalded and bruised.

In addition to those mentioned, numbers whe were hurt, some seriously, left the ground instantly, and their names were not ascertained. Of the fourteen patients at the Sisters' Hospital, last night, but four or five at furthest, it was thought, could possibly recover.

mgnt, out four of nee at furthest, it was thought, could possibly recover.

We think we may safely set down the killed and missing, by this fearful explosion, at sixty, and the wounded at thirty-five, many of whom will not survive their injuries, and nearly all of whom were either officers, passengers, or hands on the Glencoe. The Glencoe was owned by Messrs. Jno. E. Brooks

The Giencoe was owned by Messrs. Jno. E. Brooks and Jos. Brennan, and was commanded by Captain John Lee, of this city. She was built five years since at Louisville.

The steamboats Cataract, Western World, Georgia, Aleck Scott, and one or two others, lying in the immediate vieinity of the Glencoe, were more or less injured. The Cataract sustained much damage. The others comparatively little.

A gentleman, who was on an adjacent boat, informs us that there were two separate and distinct explosions on the Glencoe. The interim between the first and second was at least five seconds. The boat immediately swung out into the stream from the force of the first shock, and it was the second and the extreme larboard boiler that did the injury

to the Cataract, and caused the greatest destruction of life. The general impression is, there was little or no water in the boilers, and, at the moment of landing, steam had been suffered to accumulate to their utmost capacity, and to lay still or to go ahead a collapse or an explosion was inevitable.

The cargo of the steamer Glencoe consisted of 405 hhds. sugar, 320 saeks coffee, 118 bbls. and tierces rice, 28 bbls. sugar, 32 bbls. tar, and over 1,200 packages of merchandise, hardware, wines, liquors, &c., the total loss on which has been estimated at over \$30,000. The largest portion is insured in this city. The Perpetnal, St. Louis, and Marine being being among the heaviest sufferers.

Captain Sparhawk, who examined the wreck yesterday, gives it as his opinion that a very small proportion of the cargo will be saved, even in a damaged condition. At noon, yesterday, the forward part of the wreck for the distance of thirty or forty feet was out of water, but as the river is rising rapidly, it is more than likely that every vestige of the ill-fated boat will be under water this morning.

## Queer Doings among the Abolitionists

[From the Boston Courier, 13th inst.]

[From the Boston Courier, 13th inst.]

A series of meetings was held at the Melodeon yesterday, by the abolitionists, in commemoration of the departure of Thomas Sims, the slave of Mr. Potter, of Georgia, who was surrendered to his owner and departed from this city on the 12th of April, 1851. In the morning, there was a medley of religious exercises, conducted by the Rev. Theodore Parker and others; and in the afternoon and evening, speeches were made by Francis Jackson, Charles Remond, Wendell Phillips, William L. Garrison, and other individuals of the anti-slavery school. We heard a portion of Mr. Phillips' address in the evening; but it contained not one idea that rison, and other individuals of the anti-slavery school. We heard a portion of Mr. Phillips' address in the evening: but it contained not one idea that we have not heard him advance fifty times before, clothed in quite as ferocious language. Mr. Webster, as usual, was visited with a round of those bad expressions which the delirious orators of the abolition forum know so well how to utter. Mr. Phillips made an estimate of the amount, of sum and substance, of the anti-slavery sentiment prevailing at this time in Massachusetts. He said there was justenough to make certain men behave themselves—to make the Legislature pass resolutions which meant nothing—to get Sumner into the Senate, and abide his silence there—to get Rantoul into the House of Representatives, and observe his attempt to he himself out of his position; but this was not enough. This would not be sufficient to save the cemmonwealth; so he concluded by abandoning his peace doctrines, and intimating that fugitive slaves must hereafter rely upon their own right arms. He eulogized the courage which undertook and exceuted the slaughter of Mr. Gorsuch at Christiana; and said the people here would not arouse until Marshal Tukey's life ended in a similar tragedy.

To these wild teachings an elderly gentleman in the front of the hall took exceptions. He pronounced them shocking in the extreme, and he admonished his friends to turn away from them—to avoid the bowic knife, the dagger, the pistol, and the dose of poison—to trust their cause to God, and not to Massachusetts and the abolitionists. This old gentleman was subsequently called to account by a person who was introduced as Rev. Mr. Wenterbetce, and who asked him if he believed in prayer? The elderly gentleman replied, sharply, that he did, but that he had no faith in the "carnal weapons which the gentleman on the platform (Mr. Phillips) had the inpudence to encourage." This

ne dot, but that he had no faith in the "carnal weapons which the gentleman on the platform (Mr. Phillips) had the impudence to encourage." This questioning and answering was kept up for some time, to the general joy of a large and good natured audience—a third part of which attended this banquet of emotions as much for pleasure as men visit the theatre for the purpose of hearing a fool recite possesse on the stage. nonsense on the stage.

There was no real disturbance at any of the meet-

There was no real disturbance at any of the meetings. Some rude boys, in the evening, amused themselves by throwing beans through a tube at the heads of a few colored men who sat in front of them, and others amused themselves by cheering and hissing the orators in proportion as their speeches gave pleasure or displeasure to the multitude.

The Oregon Missions

The Oregon Missions.

The Philadelphia Sun contains the following letter, which will be read with considerable interest by those who feel any concern in the efforts making by the Home Missionaries in Oregon. The letter explains itself:—

Washington, Tuesday, April 6, 1882.

My Dear Sin :—Your favor of the 1st instant duly came to hand, informing me that "attention has been painfully directed to a letter from Rev. H. H. Spalding, air missionary of the American Board to the Oregon Indians, in which he states that upon the arrival of the Superintendent last June a trenty was formed with the tribes of the middle districts, an article of which provides "that no American (i. e. Protestant) missionary thall everagain enter their country."

The treaties which have reconsily been negotiated not having been sent up to me. I had no knowledge of their contents, and therefore induced in the subject to which it alludes. I have just received a letter from him, in which he says. "I am refuestant to believe that Mr. Spalding has made the statement impured to him, as it is entirely destitute of truth. There have been thirteen treaties negotiated with the Indians in Oregon by the Superintendent. the first dated August 5 the last November 6, 1851. All except the last boar the signature of Mr. Spalding himself who was associated with the Superintendent in their negotiation. In no one of the whole number is there any provision whatever that gives the slightest semblance of truth to Mr. Spalding's statement."

As this mistake of Mr. Spalding's seems to have been

statement."

As this mistake of Mr. Spalding's seems to have been propagated to the prejudice of the administration, I will thank you if you will contradict it in your paper. Your obedient servant.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Murder in Baltimore.

Murder in Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore Clipper, 12th inst.]

Our city, last evening, was the scene of one of those foul murders which occasionally darken its annals, and for a time fill the community with horror. About half-past six o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a German, named Deidrick Buck, was passing quietly along Low street, in the vicinity of Bell Air Market, he was accosted by two men, named William Galt and James Brown, who seized hold of him and began pulling and hauling him about in a most viclent manner. He remonstrated with them, begging them to let him go, and finally succeeded in jerking away from them. After getting loose, he ran up the street to his boarding house, in Low street, near Aisquith street. When he had arrived at his home, he informed the man with whom he lived—a German, named Frederick Brautignan—that he had been assailed. Mr. Brautignan and a friend, named Henry Buesenberk, who happened to be in the house at the time, then went to the door with him. As soon as they opened the door, Galt and his companion, who were on the opposite side of the street, crossed over to them, and the individual with Galt threw himself into a fighting attitude, and told them that he could whip any man among them. They told him to go away; and in the midst of the altercation, an individual, named Charles F. Rasch, who lived a few doors from the scene, came out, and hearing the noise, approached the parties. When he had got up to them he inquired what was the matter. He was informed by one of the Germans, upon which he advised them to go home, and not have any quarrel. This they were upon the point of doing, when the two men who were quarrelling with them turned and walked across the street. As soon as they had got on the opposite side of the way, one of them threw a brick, exclaining, "Leave, you Dutch s—ns of b—z." Upon this the Germans backed off, when Galt drew a revolver and fired four times. Three of the balls entered the head of Mr. Rasch, and he fell to the opposite side of the way, one of them threw a brick, exclaiming, "Leave, you Dutch s—ns of b—s." Upon this the Germans backed off, when Galt drew a revolver and freed four times. Three of the balls entered the head of Mr. Rasch, and he fell to the ground. The party who had fired the pistol then turned and fied, pursued by the companions of the unfortunate man shot. At the corner of McElderry and Aisquith streets, Galt fell, and Mr. Henry Beuschberk seized hold of him and wrenched the pistol out or his hand. He then let go his prisoner, and accompanied by his friends returned to Mr. Rasch, who was still lying where he had fallen when shot. They picked him up and took him into his house. Drs. Taylor and Wason were summened to the spot, and upon examination of the wounded man, pronounced his recovery impossible. One of the balls had enered at the superior part of the nose, one under the nose, and the third at the superior frontal bone. Two of the balls had penetrated the brain, thus rendering his recovery utterly impossible. No attempt was made to extract the balls, as the operation would have been entirely superfluous. The unfortunate man breathed his last about twelve o'clock, leaving a wife and four small children to moun the untimely end of their supporter and protector. In the meantime, some citizens had captured the murderer, and taken him to the watch house. The examination was conducted by Justice Kemp, in the police room, in the upper part of the building. When the prisoner was brought out of the lock-up down stairs, and brought before the magistrate, he appeared with a lighted segar in his mouth. He appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age, and has one of the most repulsive countenances we have ever gazed upon. After the examination of the witnesses, the Justice Kemp replied that the security he wanted was such as no man in the United States could give. Upon which Galt exclaimed, "By G—d, Squire, I wish you would commit met to jail to-night, and not compel me to stay down stairs in that internal hole."

The Pork Trade at the West. CURIOUS EXPOSÉ—THE CROP MADE TO APPEAR COM-PARATIVELY LESS THAN THAT OF THE PREVIOUS

The following letter is from a highly respectable firm in Cincinnati to a responsible house in this city, who say that they have carefully compared the statements in the letter with the figures in the Cincinnati price currents of 1851-52, and find them

correct :-

CINCINNATI, March 29, 1852.

I am convinced that there have been more hogs out up than has generally been supposed. Now, for your guidance, I will refer you to some curious things in the statistics of the hog crop, as comparing this season with the last. I only wonder that some one has not exposed the thing publicly, though none but holders perhaps have any interest at stake. If you will examine the Cincinnati price currents of 1852 and 1851, you will see that the statements made up in February, 1851, of the packing of that year, and which have been generally relied on, are now misquoted in the tables of the same paper, in making up the hog crop in 1852, when comparing it with that of 1851.

up the nog crop in 1852, when comparing it with that of 1851.

These alterations are without justification, so far as regards the points under my personal knowledge. For instance, in Indiana, take the following points, and you will find that Williamsport was put down in the Cincinnati Price Surrent, of February, 1851, as having cut 3,300; and now, in the same Price Current, of February, 1852, it is swelled to 5,450. In the same way, Paris is swelled from 400 to 2,476; Fort Wayne, 2,000 to 4,000; Eugene, 6,000 to 6,726; Newport, 4,000 to 4,800; Vincennes, 8,000 to 11,000; Maysville, 8,000 to 9,500. Points in Iowa and Illinois are in the same catagory—Keokuck is swelled Maysville, 5,000 to 9,500. Points in Iowa and Illinois are in the same catagory—Keokuck is swelled from 22,000 to 30,000; Burlington, 19,000 to 25,000; Quincy, 20,600 to 24,500; Meridocia, 9,000 to 11,606, Pekin, 19,000 to 27,000. Points in Ohio—Waynesville, 3,500 to 5,800; Wilmington, 700 to 3,000; Higginsport, 1,627 to 2,000; Cincinnati, 324,529 to 334,529.

Higginsport, 1,627 to 2,000; Cincinnati, 324,529 to 334,529. You will also observe that some quite important points are not put in the IS52 Price Current at all, as having cut any this year. Also, there are some twenty points put down in the Price Current, of 1862, on the Mississippiriver, as having cut in 1851, 95,041 hogs; but which did not appear at all in the Price Current of 1861. Whether this is correct or not who can say? There is no way of showing now. Besides, some points are entered in the statement as having cut less hogs this year than is really the case. Take Indianapolis and you will see it is put down at 18,400, when 25,526 were cut. Chilicothe, ditto, 42,000, whereas, rising 50,000 were cut. Another item I note. This Price Current this year, calls the average weight of hogs cut in 1850-51, 195 lbs., while the same paper, in 1851, ascertained it to be 185 lbs., which calculation makes a difference of 65,000 hogs!

Now, it may be asked by you, where is the product, if there is an increase over last year? I can only answer, it must be in the country, held back from motives satisfactory to the owners and packers, I suppose. We of the West have seen the folly of shipping as soon as packed—tumbling everything into New Orleans and Eastern markets; the day for that kind of slaughter has passed—unless we get a good deal harder up then than we now are. Obstruction to navigation throughout the winter, has also very much retarded shipments.

Yours very respectfully, &c.

The Coal Trade for 1852.

The quantity sent by railroad this week, is 26,082 64—by canal, 14,125 16—for the week, 40,808 tons. Total by railroad, 397,859 02—ditto by canal, 49,809 06 tons.

There is a decrease this week of about 1,000 tons, owing to the inclemency of the weather, which has been of a winterish character the whole week, snowing almost every

there is a decrease this week of about 1,000 tons, owing to the inclemency of the weather, which has been of a winterish character the whole week, snowing almost every day.

The supply of coal sent to market the present year up to the first of April, was about 00,000 tons less than the supply to the same period last year. There was also a less rupply of coal in the markets abroad on the first of April than at the same period last year, although the increased supply in 1850 over 1850, was upwards of one million tons.

The regions last year were worked up to nearly their full capacity, particularly the latter portion of the season it is true that the market will not require the same in crease this year, for causes heretofore adverted to, but we feel confident that the increase demanded by the consumers will be considerably greater than the ability of the regions to furnish. It is, therefore, of the utmost import ance that both dealers and consumers should come for ward early and take our coal. The prices will not be lower than they are now—and cvery week's delay will only enhance the prices in the fall. On this point we are willing to pledge our reputation as a journalist. The plea, therefore, that they can purchase cheaper as the season advances, (which was frequently the case formerly when the market was glutted,) will not hold good thit year. Last year, too, was a peculiar and extraordinary year. Scarcely a day's interruption from either freshets o breaks occurred in the works of the different transporting companies; and the whole trade, from the opening to the close of the season, was not obstructed from any cause we do not recollect in the history of the trade. Now, a single week's interruption in the principal regions, when the trade is fully under way, would cut off a supply of at least 125 000 tons; and three weeks, (about the usual time los in a rhipping season from various causes,) would cut o more than the whole increase, that it is within the power of the regions to furnish this year. A day or a week

absolutely lessen the production for the remainder of the season—and when there is confusion all interests generally suffer in the end.

We do hope our operators will cease sending off eo before it is sold. The Lackawanna Company have not ye fixed their prices. In soing so, in the New York marke they will be regulated, to a certain extent, by the price at which our coal is furnished, and a few cargoes sear fixed may estate a loss of 15 or 20 cents a ton on the whot trade of that city, which, it is true, does not amount to great deal for each consumer to gain, but to the trade will be sacrificing more than the whole profits realized a ton of coal for the last few years, with, perhaps, the single exception of the freshet year.

In the course of a few days the Navigation Compan will put ten additional scows or boate on the line, carryin

In the course of a few days the Navigation Company will put ten additional seems or beats on the line, earryin about 130 to 140 tons, destined for the Philadelphia trad Why can't they procure at least 46 or 50? With a litt energy they could be procured and delivered to accommodate the trade. The Redirond Company have ample four tites for all the coal offered,—Miners' Journal.

The Season.

In parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and eve further South, farmers complain of the backwarness of the season, by which their operations ar greatly retarded.

A letter from Hampshire county, Mass., date on Friday last, speaks of the snow as covering the walls, and the general aspect of things as more like December than April.

At Cincinnati the buds have began to grow; bu says a paper published there, as though timident the tricks of the season, and fearful of new nipthey are slow in their approach.

The Seasonaha Republican of the 10th inst., saye—There was a white frost at Athens, in this Station Wednesday last. We understand that on one coton plantation, not far from Savannah, it will be necessary to replant some forty acres in consequence

cessary to replant some forty acres in consequence of injury received by the late cold weather.

A severe hall storm at Norfolk, Va., en Thursdalast, destroyed all kinds of vegetables, strippe fruit trees of their blossoms, demolished window &c., &c. The Beacon estimates the loss at \$25,00°.

DEATH OF DEACON NOVES .- It becomes our pair DEATH OF DEACON NOVES.—It becomes our pair ful duty to announce the death of Deacon Dani Noyes, late of the firm of Maynard & Noyes, this city. He died at Andover, on Thursday, age 60 years. Few men in our community were bette known, or more generally beloved than Deaco Noyes. As a business man he was known, for mor than a quarter of a century, by his connection with the wholesale and retail drug and medicine firm Maynard & Noyes, celebrated over the world a manufacturers of writing ink; as an active as useful Christian man, he was scarcely less exterively known. About a year since, Mr. Noyer circled from the firm with which he had so low been connected, and took the treasuryship of the Andover Theological Seminary, which he held a the time of his death. Though not in robust health Mr. Noyes enjoyed his usual health, we believe until within a few weeks, when a severe fever wa induced by a violent cold, from the effects of which there was not sufficient vitality in his constituted to rally.—Boston Travellee.

ERRONEOUS STATE LINE BETWEEN ARRANSAS A THE CHEROKEE NATION.—It is dated in an Arkansas journal, that Ross, the chief of the Cherokees, has ascertaine that the survey of Arkansas was enther fraudulently crroneously surveyed, which deprives the Cherokees of surjection of 9,000 persons worth a million of dollars, and runs along the who breadth of the State, from the Missouri line to Red rive varying from nine to nicoteen miles in width, artistics. preacts of the State, from the Missouri line to Red rive varying from pine to mineteen miles in width, cutting or portions of Benton. Washington, Crawford, Schastias Sectt, Polk, and Sevier counties. Fort Smith will fe into the Chectaw nation; Van Buren. Evansville, Boom, borough, and Sylvia will fall into the Cherokee nation.

A GREAT MAN. - John Schafer, of Montgon A GREAT MAN.—John Schafer, of Montgomer county, who died a few days ago aged sixty-two, is described as follows, by the Rev. Mr. Rinehart:—The deceased was the largest man that we ever saw. The coff was sufficiently large to contain five men of ordinary six — measuring in width three feet four inches in the clea and three feet in height. Three men could have worke in it, at the same time, with convenience. It require six men to take him from the bed on which he expire This was done by raising a platform, removing the beat board of the bedstead, and taking him out endwise. The could not get the coffin into the house; but by taking of the door-facing of an eld vacated house that stood in thy yard, they got it into that, and carried the corpse thich on three empty bags. A wagon and four horses storprepared, and ten men placed the coffin and its content upon it. In letting down the coffin into the grave, it had two lines doubled—one at each end, and one lar, well rope in the middle; and seventeen met to let dow this great sprinkle of mortality into its last home on eart liss weight was not known.